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GDR COMMENTARY ON SOVIET PROPOSALS, GENEVA TALKS

LD230254 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The latest proposals from the Soviet Union and the letter from Yuri Andropov to SPD Bundestag deputies has increased in Western public opinion the pressure on the United States to demonstrate, for its part too, a realistic attitude at the Geneva negotiations. This realism is called for above all in the key question of these negotiations: the includion of the British and French nuclear weapons. Here is a commentary on the subject by Guenter Leuschner: The United States had and still has the chance to get rid of all nuclear weapons in Europe. A Soviet proposal to this effect has been on the negotiating table in Geneva for the past 2 years. The most radical solution -- the zero solution -- would not only have the advantage of making the whole of Europe nuclear-weapon-free, it would also make it possible to do without the complicated weapon counting and remove the problem of the existence of French and British nuclear weapons.

The United States was, as is well-known, not prepared to discuss this proposal for a single second. That meant that only less radical solutions remained for the negotiations, and there came into existence the question of how one should include the medium-range missiles of those European states which, on the one hand, have such weapons at their disposal and, on the other hand, are not sitting at the negotiating table, and therefore how one could also take them into account.

That this involves Great Britain and France, that is to say two NATO states, is a fact. But on the other hand, the United States would also have called for such a consideration if there were countries on our side apart from the Soviet Union which had such nuclear weapons at their disposal. Washington's refusal to include these British and French weapons has turned a problem that is in itself easy to solve into the key question of the whole negotiations. This is quite simply because behind all this stands their attitude to the principle of equal security. Anyone who wants to exclude a part of what he has, who keeps it quiet and puts it to one side is demanding for himself more than he is ready to allow the other side. For that reason recognition of the principle of equal security is the precondition for any successful disarmament negotiations. Anyone who wants to set aside at Geneva the 162 British and French missiles and the relevant aircraft cannot want success at the negotiations -- which is something we have always said.

So it is quite logical that not only the peace movement in Western Europe, but also more and more West European politicians are calling on the United States at long last to move away from its unrealistic position in this key question at the negotiations. The flexibility called for from the United States -- which is only another word for serious readiness to negotiate -- concentrates on this point. It has become the decisive criterion for the success or failure of the Geneva negotiations.

Anyone -- and several indications in the past few days have pointed to this -- who announces he will undertake cosmetic corrections in his attitude to date in this or that question, and who from the start links this with the fact that the British and French weapons must of course remain excluded, is doing nothing for success at the negotiations but instead, and here I quote today's FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, is pretending to be prepared to do business. And the reasons for pretending this can be imagined. It is an attempt to distract from the key question of the Geneva negotiations. It is finally just propaganda. But propaganda is what is least required from the United States just two and a half months before the threatened stationing of the American missiles. What is required instead is rather recognition of the principle of equal security. Only in this way can there be success in Geneva at the last minute.

BUSH VIENNA SPEECH TERMED 'GROUNDLESS VERBOSITY'

AU221440 Sofia BTA in English 1408 GMT 22 Sep 83

["Bush's Speech - An Example of Psychological War" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (BTA political observer Mr Krasimir Drumev) -- According to the announcements of the news agencies, an official American representative has characterized the speech of the U.S. Vice-President George Bush before the Austrian Foreign Policy and International Relations Society in Vienna as a "declaration on the political stand of the United States of America for the region of Eastern Europe". If such a speech claims to be a "political stand," then what can be said about the level of the political thought in the United States of America in general. There is no trace of politics in George Bush's speech. It is replaced by psychological war against the socialist countries. Instead of the greatly needed proposals for solving the problems in the East-West relations, Bush prefers slanders against the Warsaw Treaty member-states. Bulgaria has not been spared.

She is accused that, jointly with other socialist countries, she is trampling on some basic human rights and is playing the role of a dummy for the Russians in the training, financing and arming of terrorists. When such sharp accusations are made, moreover by the vice-president of the United States of America, they must be backed with proofs. Bush did not back them. And not because there was no place for such proofs in his long speech, but because there are no such proofs. And proofs of this kind can't be found, for they don't exist in the political life of Bulgaria. In return one can quote many facts of how the People's Republic of Bulgaria is observing the principles formulated in the Helsinki Final Act, how she renders concrete assistance to the struggle against international terrorism. Many people will remember in Austria, as a neighbour of the Federal Republic of Germany, the four West German terrorists caught by the Bulgarians and immediately handed over to the authorities in Bonn. Bulgaria has also earned the gratitude of the Turkish Government for her brisk moves in arresting the terrorists who had hijacked Turkish airplanes.

Psychological wars have never been an end in themselves. This is still valid today. One of White House's great ambitions is to aggravate the relations between the East and the West, within the framework of which Bulgaro-Austrian friendship is pointed out as an example of relations between states with different social systems. Vice-President Bush's groundless verbosity is not only an expression of pathological hatred towards the socialist countries, but is also intended to divert the attention from the moves of the United States of America in Central America, the Middle East and in many other places of the world as a violator of the human rights and an inspirer of terrorism. A policy formed of hatred and slanders has never brought lasting results. And in Europe this is known the best.

ECUADORAN FOREIGN MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT

Mladenov Dinner Toast

AU211303 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, stated the following at last night's official dinner given in honor of Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador: In settling the main problems of our time, the problems of peace and world progress, there are not and there can be no small or large countries, no small and great peoples.

Under the present international situation which is tense and full of unpredictable consequences, the expansion of political contacts and cooperation and of the dialogue between our two countries can and must be a resolute and positive contribution to the efforts of improving the atmosphere in international relations.

Comrade Petur Mladenov, in his toast, dwelled on the course of escalation and tension in the world, pursued by the reactionary and imperialist circles, which are using the most varied methods to achieve this goal -- starting with the announcement that nearly all areas in the world are their "spheres of vital interest," to carry out gross political provocations and hysterical propaganda campaigns.

Minister Mladenov pointed out that a realistic and decent approach on behalf of the West to the specific and constructive proposals of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist community member-countries would be likely to create real possibilities, not only for halting the arms race, but also for creating conditions for a lasting improvement of the entire international atmosphere. Petur Mladenov pointed out the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting as an example for what can be achieved by taking this approach. Peace and international understanding, the guarantee of peaceful and fruitful mutual relations with all countries are the guiding lines of our country's foreign policy, he continued. In this spirit Bulgaria has become the author of the idea of transforming the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone and has also accomplished specific steps toward the implementation of this idea. This proposal is already gaining an increasing number of supporters and is even becoming popular in other regions of the world.

Comrade Petur Mladenov expressed his high appreciation for the constructive stand of the Republic of Ecuador on the situation in Central America and on a number of other international issues of vital importance, a stand which certainly enhances the country's prestige. Comrade Mladenov voiced his support for the efforts of the countries belonging to the "Contadora" Group for achieving peace and establishing an atmosphere of cooperation, which are particularly necessary for overcoming the difficult problems facing all countries in that area.

Comrade Petur Mladenov noted with satisfaction that as a result of our two governments' efforts, our bilateral relations are no longer stagnant, but have even displayed signs of very successful development. He expressed his conviction that the mutual desire and goodwill for the development of relations between Bulgaria and Ecuador will be even more widely implemented in all specific sectors to the benefit of both our peoples, and in the interest of peace and security throughout the world.

Valencia Dinner Toasts

AU191937 Sofia BTA in English 1909 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Sofia, Sept 19 (BTA) -- In his speech the minister of foreign affairs of Ecuador, Mr Luis Valencia Rodriguez said: "The Government of Ecuador is seeking to strengthen the good relations the two countries have been maintaining for several years now." He stressed also that the numerous diplomatic and official contacts between representatives of the two countries are fruitful and rewarding. Mr Valencia thanked for the aid Bulgaria rendered to the victims of the earthquake in Ecuador. He expressed firm conviction that the conditions for further development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries are favourable. All efforts should be concentrated in the search for new mechanisms to improve the commercial, economic, cultural, scientific and technological cooperation.

Dwelling on the international situation, the Ecuadorian minister stressed the need for making efforts to start global talks on the strengthening of peace, for the expansion of cooperation and mutual exchanges, for the establishment of a new international economic order.

Mr Luis Valencia Rodriguez noted with satisfaction that his dialogue with Mr Petur Mladenov has been characterized with mutually demonstrated good will for overcoming all obstacles which might have thwarted the progress of commercial and cultural relations of Bulgaro-Ecuadorian cooperation.

Valencia Press Conference

AU211215 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] A press conference for Bulgarian and foreign journalists has been given by Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister of foreign relations of Ecuador, who is paying an official visit to our country. Answering the questions of journalists, Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez dwelled on Ecuador's stand on a number of international issues, on which the preservation of world peace and the establishment of cooperation among peoples depend.

The minister expressed his conviction that the alleviation of tension in the world will be achieved by stopping the arms race. Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez pointed out that the Government of Ecuador is against aggression and that it supports the efforts of all peoples aimed at disarmament and the improvement of the political atmosphere in Europe and throughout the world.

Valencia Departs 21 Sep

AU211557 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] On 21 September Dr Luis Valencia Rodriguez, Ecuador's minister of foreign relations, has left Bulgaria. He made an official visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Petur Mladenov.

TANZANIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS END VISIT 19 SEP

AU171555 Sofia BTA in English 1446 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, Sept 19 (BTA) -- The first official visit of a Tanzanian parliamentary delegation to Bulgaria ended here today.

The delegation, which paid a week-long visit here, was led by the chairman of the National Assembly of Tanzania, Mr Adam Sapi Mkwawa.

During their visit here the Tanzanian parliamentarians were received by Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, by Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly and by Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front.

Unanimous was the opinion that the visit of the delegation will further promote not only the relations of cooperation between the parliaments of Bulgaria and Tanzania, but will provide an impetus also to the further development of traditional relations of friendship between the two countries.

The firm determination of Bulgaria to keep on helping the African peoples in their struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid was affirmed at the talks.

MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR CUBA, TO MEET MALMIERCA

AU220831 Sofia BTA in English 0812 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Sofia, September 22 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, left for Havana today. He will pay an official and friendly visit to Cuba at the invitation of Mr Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, member of the CC of the Cuban Communist Party and minister of foreign affairs of Cuba.

PAP REPORTS POLISH-BULGARIAN COOPERATION TALKS

LD222317 Warsaw PAP in English 1410 GMT 22 Sep 83

[By PAP correspondent Wlodzimierz Zrobik]

[Text] Sofia, 21 Sept -- A number of decisions on future all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria were taken at the 21st session of the Polish-Bulgarian Commission for Economic Cooperation in Varna. The Polish delegation was headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej.

The commission has made a number of arrangements with respect to expanding the scope of specialization and co-production in the shipyard industry and in the field of science and technology. Both countries will moreover promote co-production in the building[word indistinct] industry, the motor industry and in the field of control and measurement apparatus, among other spheres.

The growing deliveries of machines and equipment testify to the significance attached to cooperation in mining and power engineering. Polish specialists will be invited to modernize machinery in those industries.

Both countries' economic potentials and their mutual interest taken in developing cooperation augur well for the future.

Last year, Polish-Bulgarian trade reached the volume of 700 million roubles, 33 per cent more than in 1981. This year's turnover approximates last year's level. There are possibilities for exceeding provisions of the five-year trade agreement, it was said. The electro-engineering industry places first on the list of the Polish-Bulgarian economic cooperation.

LEADERS MARK 1923 UPRISING ANNIVERSARY

AU221851 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1730 GMT on 22 September carries several items, totalling some 7 minutes, dealing with local celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the September 1923 uprising against the rightist dictatorial regime in Bulgaria. A festive meeting-tattoo is reported to have been held in the afternoon of 22 September in Mikhaylovgrad. Heroes of the 1923 September uprising were commemorated on this occasion and wreaths were laid at their monument in the city's central square. "Comrades Dobri Dzhurov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, as well as Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council, leaders of the okrug and town, and veterans of the revolutionary struggles" are reported to have attended.

A monument to the deceased Army General Ivan Mikhaylov, one of the veterans of the September revolutionary movement and former minister of national defense of Bulgaria, was unveiled in his hometown, Mikhaylovgrad, on the same occasion. One of the okrug's largest industrial enterprises has been renamed in his honor.

"Comrade Dobri Dzhurov attended a festive meeting of the okrug leading bodies of sociopolitical organizations in Mikhaylovgrad at which he was briefed on the successes achieved in fulfilling the plan on the okrug's socioeconomic development."

The September uprising anniversary was celebrated throughout the country with meetings and rallies today, the announcer reports. "Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Petur Dyulgerov visited the town of Razlog on this occasion. They were accompanied by Yaroslav Radev, deputy chairman of the State Council, and by Aleksandur Ivanov, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS] Permanent Board," the announcer states.

"Comrades Ognyan Doynov and Kiril Zarev visited the town of Septemvriy, accompanied by Milena Stambiliyska, member of the BZNS Permanent Board. Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Vasil Tsanov, as well as Yanko Markov, secretary of the BZNS Permanent Board, attended celebrations of the September 1923 uprising anniversary in Dolna Banya, where numerous citizens from Sofia Okrug had gathered," the announcer further reports.

Numerous rallies, meetings, and celebrations are also reported to have taken place on the same occasion, on 22 September, in the towns of Varna, Vratsa, Plovdiv, Ruse, Silistra, Smolyan, Stara Zagopra, and in many other places throughout the country.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO FINLAND -- Helsinki, Sept 16 (BA) -- Bulgaria's newly appointed ambassador to Finland, Mr Ivan Vrazhilov, presented his credentials to Finland's president, Mr Mauno Koivisto. The ambassador conveyed to President Koivisto greetings and best wishes on the part of Mr Todor Zhivkov, State Council president. On his part Finland's president also conveyed his greetings and best wishes to Mr Todor Zhivkov. At the talk held, thoughts were exchanged on the state and development of bilateral relations. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1841 GMT 16 Sep 83 AU]

COMMENTATORS VIEW BUSH'S AUSTRIAN SPEECH

Nemec Radio Commentary

LD222330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] During his stay in Vienna U.S. Vice President George Bush delivered an address at the Austrian Association for Foreign Policy, the content and tone of which makes one ask: What is the actual path that U.S. policy follows? Petr Nemec answers this question in the following commentary:

[Begin recording] Years ago Strausz-Hupe, one of the prominent U.S. military ideologists, expressed the principle that would describe the future aims of Washington's foreign policy. He said that it was necessary for the United States to bring about a world order that would make it the only center of force, leading the world in a balanced and firm way. Yes ideas like this agree with the traditional American cult of force: A lonely gunman walking on an empty street, with all inhabitants of the town hidden in their homes, fearfully watching the strongman from behind closed curtains: What will he do? Who is he going to shoot at? Who made him angry?

The current U.S. Administration is trying to apply this Wild West mentality to the whole world, to world-wide relations. This mentality has obviously become the motto of U.S. foreign policy. How else can we explain Vice President Bush's latest speech in Austria, which made even bourgeois commentators say that it will antagonize the USSR and its allies even more, because he declared war on them more openly than ever before, and made an obscure attempt to divide them when he defended the differentiated U.S. approach to the countries of the socialist community.

The United States is striving to tear individual socialist countries away from the USSR, which would weaken these countries politically and economically. Then it would be easy to throw them to the mercy of world imperialism, as happened to our country 45 years ago in Munich. But the world has changed since then, and it is not a little town in the Wild West, either. Nobody has invited the United States to play the role of a gunman.

However, Washington's hegemonist wishes are nothing new. But never before has it tried to enforce them with such heat as during President Reagan's administration. It seems the current U.S. leadership does not have a single argument, a single tool, that would help to calm the current tense situation in the world. What the United States does follows only one aim: hegemonism. Only yesterday the U.S. secretary of state was justifying the use of Marines in the fighting in Lebanon: the U.S. soldiers cannot avoid fighting, because this would put the United States' leading role in the world in doubt. However, by this decision Washington admitted that its foreign-political conceptions had suffered a new failure. This was a belated funeral bell for Reagan's program for the Middle East, which was dead anyhow, and which in its time was celebrated as a proof of a constructive approach to the Middle East conflict. By enforcing only its interests and those of the executors of its will in this alleged peace initiative, the United States evoked a further bloody continuation of the drama and reacted in a typical manner [words indistinct]

On a broader scale, when the United States finally was forced to start thinking about the most sensitive problem of our time, the strengthening arms race -- and it is an irrevocable fact that the USSR's peace initiatives and the huge movement of the progressive forces in the United States itself and the whole world made Washington come to the negotiation table -- Reagan's administration did everything it could to block the talks and change them into a confrontation using the traditional means U.S.

diplomacy uses when it is driven into a corner: force, provocation, and blackmail. All this makes one ask: Does U.S. foreign policy have any conceptual base?

The answer is given in Vice President Bush's latest addresses in Vienna and President Reagan's speeches: Yes it does -- the worst possible. The policy of strength. Reagan has said: We are ready for a long fight, (?a darkness in) international relations. The world, however, is not interested in dramatic productions in a style of a poor western. This policy has led nowhere in the past and today it could lead only to total confrontation. [end recording]

Kupka TV Commentary

LD221956 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Vienna: U.S. Vice President George Bush delivered an address at the Austrian Association for Foreign Policy and International Relations. Editor Petr Kupka comments on the content of his speech:

Both the tone and thoughts of the address -- if one can attribute any thoughts to what Vice President Bush had to say in Vienna -- cannot be characterized in any other way but by using the proverb: When short of arguments, lie! It would seem that the American President has run out of all the nasty words in his vocabulary addressed to the Soviet Union, and therefore sent his vice president to Europe with the task of repeating the list the other way round.

Let's leave aside the intentional provocations, insults, and slanders concerning the socialist countries in his address, and turn our attention to an allegedly new American policy vis-a-vis the Warsaw Pact countries. In fact, it is nothing else but old attempts to drive a wedge between them, corrode their unity, and give the individual countries an appropriate mark for observing human rights. The sterility of the current American Government's thoughts is illustrated also by the fact that it is unable to put a new cloak on this cold-war policy. They have never succeeded in dividing the socialist countries, and such attempts will be doomed to total failure, whether they disguise themselves with the theory of bridge building, differentiation, or human rights.

Since the vice president felt obliged to carp at Czechoslovakia, the question comes to mind: Who is it who yesterday, today, this very moment, fires shrapnel and commits murder in the streets of west Beirut; who violates the most basic human right, the right to live? It is not our guns, but the artillery of the U.S. Marines. The U.S. vice president should remind himself of this every time he wants to play a teacher and give marks, otherwise he himself appears in the role of a pupil whose performance is marked [?failed.]

STROUGAL RECEIVES SFRY'S ANTE MARKOVIC

LD230127 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in the Hrzan Palace in Prague today Ante Markovic, chairman of the Executive Council of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The two representatives stressed in the discussion the traditional friendship between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia and its continuous growing enrichment with long-term and all-sided activity in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

They exchanged information about results and main tasks of the Czechoslovak and Yugoslavian economy and stressed the importance of further development of production cooperation and specialization as the most effective way of widening the exchange of goods. In this connection they discussed some topics, the realization of which would mean a contribution to the implementation of intentions leading to further intensification of mutual cooperation.

GOVERNMENT APPROVES DELEGATION TO UNGA SESSION

AU151736 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Prague, 13 Sep (CTK) -- The CSSR Government has approved the Czechoslovak delegation to the 38th UN General Assembly session, which will be opened in New York on 20 September.

The delegation is led by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovakia's minister of foreign affairs, and its other members are: Stefan Murin, Czechoslovakia's deputy minister of foreign affairs; Evzen Zapotocky, head of the Department of International Economic Organizations in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jan Strucka, charged with heading the Department of International Organizations in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Bronislav Kulawiec, the CSSR's deputy permanent delegate to the United Nations.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS AKTIV ON ENERGY SAVING

Hoffmann Address Fuel Meeting

LD211506 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today addressed the state-wide aktiv which is discussing experiences in the sphere of saving fuels, power, and metals.

He recalled the results to date of the social examination of management, which demonstrated that good results have been achieved everywhere where the tasks of rationalization of consumption have been considered with responsibility. Purposeful and consistent direction of the initiative of the working people is the decisive source of success in increasing economies and savings. He highly assessed the contribution of the comprehensive rationalization brigades toward speeding up scientific-technical development and toward reducing the consumption of power and raw materials in production and ready produce. Karel Hoffmann stressed in conclusion that one should not accept stagnation in this process, but that one should utilize this tremendous force for securing the economic and social program of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Haman Addresses Fuel Meeting

LD221006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A state-wide aktiv on the exchange of experience in saving fuel, power, and metals was held in Prague today. Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke about the importance of saving fuel, power, and metals for the further advancement of our national economy. When he assessed the rationalization of fuel and power consumption, the contribution of the inspection of the fuel and power economy, and preparations for winter, he said, among other things:

[Begin Haman recording] As has already been said, the most important issue is to make rationalization into a lasting method of work, a lasting system of mobilization of reserves in the national economy, based on scientific management, on scientific organization of work, on wide participation of the working people, on spreading progressive experience, on bringing those who are lagging behind to the level of the best ones, and so on. The experience gained so far and new needs show that what is required is to further develop the rationalization process with a wide orientation not only to all areas of management of fuel and power, but also that the rationalization effort should be applied -- in accordance with concrete conditions in individual spheres -- to the management of metals in its entirety, and this means the management of nonferrous and ferrous metals, crude oil products, building material, and other raw materials. We must also realize that we shall also have to include the rationalization process in our investment project construction, in our management of investment funds and how well we utilize them. Therefore, it is necessary to take care that no suggestions stemming from the first stage of all-society inspection are left in a drawer somewhere, but that they are implemented in practice by the relevant economic bodies. This is why it is necessary and useful that enterprises, plants and other spheres should preserve the activity of those (?groups) dealing with the securing of society-wide inspection and that perhaps their activity could also be increased in relation to further tasks which must be done.

The question of all power (?resources) is still a prominent one. As a result of selfless work by miners and the gradual consolidation of the North Bohemian coal mining area, we are facing this winter relatively well supplied with fuel -- definitely much better than last year and the years before. This fact, however, must not make us careless; we cannot allow ourselves for one moment to weaken our attention to savings and rationalization of fuel and power consumption. We must not weaken our concentration on responsible and good preparation for the winter. [end recording]

JAKES VISITS MORAVIAN REGIONAL ENTERPRISES

LD220637 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] While visiting the North Moravian region, Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, acquainted himself with the construction of a cellulose plant at Paskov, which will be among the most modern plants in the world. He also visited the Tatra-Koprivnice Enterprise and inspected the production of T-815 trucks. In a discussion with the economic and political leadership of the enterprise, he pointed to the great importance of implementing the conclusions of the 8th CPCZ Central Committee session on putting scientific-technical development into practice.

MITTAG ADDRESSES BERLIN BEST WORKERS CONFERENCE

AU221920 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Sep 83 p 3

[Address of Guenter Mittag, SED Central Committee Politburo member, at the Eighth Best Workers' Conference in Berlin on 19 September]

[Excerpt] A few days ago Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, in a passionate appeal here in Berlin, in the center of our republic, stressed the need to stop all those who by opening a new round of the nuclear arms race are further complicating the international situation and increasing the danger of a new world war. A third world war planned by NATO strategists would be the suicide of mankind. Therefore mankind is justified in working to stop the nuclear arms race and keep on the path of peaceful cooperation. In the struggle for peace no time must be lost.

With Passion Against the Course of Intensive Armament

The proposals of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries show the way to securing peace. At the consultations of the highest representatives of the Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community in Prague and in Moscow, a whole program of realistic steps toward securing peace was submitted.

The Soviet Union, the GDR, and the other states of the socialist community are doing everything on the basis of preserving the principles of equality and equal security to ensure that the danger of a nuclear inferno is averted from mankind. Our policy was, has been, and will remain committed to life, the life of peoples in peace. It is fully approved by all our people!

The deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Western Europe, which constitute nothing else but nuclear first-strike weapons, would create a new situation. The transformation of the FRG in to a nuclear launching pad of the United States means nothing else than the repetition of the danger of war against the USSR from German soil. Let us do everything possible to prevent that! The devilish thing is to stay on the other side of the ocean, far away from Europe.

If, however, the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles comes about, then, as Comrade Erich Honecker unambiguously declared, "countermeasures are of course inevitable. We will act accordingly". We will never allow U.S. and NATO politicians possessed by nuclear war thinking to change the military balance in their favor. Our responsibility for life and peace dictates that to us.

We also know how we, how any individual, can best meet this responsibility -- by further universally strengthening the GDR with high performances everywhere.

Our Berlin demonstrates the strength of socialism. Its development convincingly proves that in the GDR under the leadership of the SED, its Central Committee, and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, everything is done for the benefit of the people.

so that this will also be the case in future, we most resolutely oppose the U.S. intensive armament and confrontation course which could bring mankind to the brink of a nuclear war. Never before had the danger of war been more apparent than in the recent provocation staged by the U.S. secret services and the Pentagon involving the spy plane over the territory of the USSR.

The wirepullers of such provocations are unscrupulously toying with human life -- and what is even more, they are toying with world peace. The United States and its President Reagan have started an unparalleled anti-Soviet campaign in order to fan the international atmosphere and tensions to a boiling point.

With lies and slander the truth was to be distorted. No one can ignore the facts as presented by leading representatives of the Soviet Union, in particular at the international press conference in Moscow. They clearly prove: This provocation with the aircraft was prepared deliberately and treacherously. The American secret services cold-bloodedly calculated the endangering of human lives. One thing is clear: He who uses a civil plane for espionage operations and uses its passengers, so to speak, as hostages, pursues an unscrupulous policy, a policy disrespecting people, and does not shrink from making millions of people in Western Europe nuclear hostages.

And one thing is clear -- if in this connection someone has to make excuses, this is solely the United States of America. We demand that the United States finally answer the following questions: Who ordered that the airplane should invade hundreds of kilometers into USSR airspace? Who ordered that in doing so regions were to be overflown above all in which strategic missiles are deployed? Why did the United States, which directed this airplane, not take any measures to bring it back onto the internationally fixed course? However, the United States evades the answers -- but one day also the last piece of this web of lies around this shameful provocation will tear.

We must resolutely oppose the unbridled armament in the United States and the deployment of new American intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. We support the fact that the forces of reason prevail, that especially in the present situation statesmen and politicians who are aware of their responsibility have a quieting effect on the international situation, and that the dialogue and the cooperation between East and West is continued.

We support peace! Therefore our position is clear. We wholeheartedly support the peace policy of the Soviet Union with all our strength, and we do everything to further strengthen the inseparable fraternal alliance of the GDR with the USSR.

STOPH CONFERS WITH FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES

Talks With Afghan Minister

LD210059 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1728 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Premier Willi Stoph and Afghan Minister of Justice 'Abdol Safi had a meeting in Berlin on Tuesday, at which they spoke in favor of increased joint efforts by all peace-loving peoples in the struggle for disarmament and detente. Stoph and his guest, who is on a visit to the GDR, pointed out that the imperialist course of arms build-up and confrontation -- particularly the plans to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe -- mean new dangers for peace and the existence of mankind.

During their friendly talk, both politicians noted with satisfaction that relations between the GDR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are developing successfully. Shared interests and aims are a solid basis for further shaping cooperation.

At the meeting, the justice minister expressed his thanks for the solidarity and support given by the GDR to the Afghan people.

He paid tribute to the successes achieved in the GDR inthe area of socialist construction, including the sphere of the administration of justice.

The talk took place in the presence of GDR Justice Minister Hans Joachim Heusinger.

Meets With MPLA Official

DW210643 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 19 Sep 83

[From the Aktuelle Kamera newscast]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and Henrique de Carvalho Santos Onambwe, member of the Politburo of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] and secretary of the MPLA Central Committee, paid tribute today in Berlin to the constantly strengthening cooperation between the GDR and the People's Republic of Angola.

Willi Stoph informed his guest about the fulfillment of the tasks set forth by the 10th party congress. He reaffirmed that the GDR stands firmly at the side of the Angolan people in their defense against all imperialist plots. Both parties in the dialogue came out strongly against the policy of increased arms buildup and confrontation undertaken by the most aggressive circles of imperialism -- a policy which constitutes a serious danger to world peace. They condemned the acts of aggression by the South African apartheid regime against the People's Republic of Angola. Henrique de Carvalho Santos Onambwe thanked the GDR for its firm solidarity aid.

Receives Polish Education Minister

LD212338 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1033 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin, 21 Sep (ADN) -- Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Dr Boleslaw Faron, minister of education of the Polish People's Republic in Berlin today. During the meeting, which took place in a spirit of fraternal solidarity, the two sides acknowledged the great importance of the recent official friendship visit to Poland by a GDR party and state delegation and the talks held by the leading representatives, Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski. They emphasized that the friendly cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples would be purposefully expanded on this basis.

They expressed joint concern about the preservation of peace and the need for a joint struggle to frustrate the confrontation course and arms drive policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, particularly those of the United States, directed against the socialist countries. Both countries actively support the constructive Soviet proposals, which could make possible a positive result at the Geneva negotiations, and they firmly support the prevention of the deployment of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Willi Stoph described the continuous development of the exchange of views and experience between the two education ministries and the steadily deepening partnership relations between the educational bodies in the GDR bezirke and the Polish voivodships, and between teacher training colleges, as an important contribution to the socialist education and upbringing of young people.

The vacation in the GDR of 100,000 Polish children and young people and the visits by 35,000 young people from the GDR to Poland made a special contribution to this.

Boleslaw Faron said that the results of his visit to the GDR would give fresh impulse to the deepening of cooperation in education and thus be of service to the common business of shaping overall states relations.

Dr Margot Honecker, GDR minister of education, was also present at the meeting.

GDR-ECUADORAN JOINT COMMUNIQUE REPORTED 17 SEP

AU202007 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Saturday a communique was published on the official visit which Luis Valencia Rodriguez, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, paid to the GDR at the invitation of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. The communique states that the foreign ministers of the two states conducted an exchange of views on questions of the present international situation as well as on bilateral relations in a spirit of mutual agreement. They expressed their deep concern over the aggravation of the international situation, which endangers world peace. They agreed that the most important task of all states must be to safeguard peace and to promote all initiatives resulting in a decrease of tensions. They spoke out against an escalation of the armament, which increases the danger of war and of the confrontation between states and results in the waste of material resources. They regard measures of nuclear disarmament as being of prime importance and support a ban on the neutron weapon.

The foreign ministers expressed their belief that the imperative of the hour is to secure the policy of detente and continue it and to introduce steps toward effective arms control and disarmament which guarantee the security interests of all states, the communique continues. They agreed that there is no international problem that cannot be solved by the peaceful means of negotiations.

They reaffirmed that international coexistence is only possible on the basis of respecting the universal principles laid down in the UN Charter, above all the principles of the sovereign equality of states, the right to self-determination of peoples, noninterference, respect for territorial integrity of states, the condemning of any form of violation of their territorial integrity by threatening with or using force, as well as the solution of controversial questions by peaceful means.

The GDR and Ecuador support the conclusion of an agreement between the states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO on the renunciation of military force and the preservation of peaceful relations. They stressed the connection between securing peace and the social development of peoples. They demanded the release, by means of disarmament measures, of the greatest possible amount of resouces for economic and social progress.

The document stresses that the GDR and Ecuador agreed that the continuation of the detente process in Europe forms an important contribution to guaranteeing world peace and international security. They support the strict and active implementation of the Helsinki Final Act on security and cooperation in Europe. Both sides regard the convening of a disarmament conference for Europe agreed at the Madrid meeting as an encouraging signal for a reduction of the danger of a military confrontation. They agreed that all governments are called upon to contribute to guaranteeing a peaceful coexistence of peoples by a constructive dialogue and corresponding deeds.

Both sides declared their support for the efforts of the governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela cooperating in the Contadora Group for a peaceful settlement of the conflicts in Central America and in the Caribbean region. The GDR and Ecuador support the complete elimination of all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism.

The minister for foreign affairs of Ecuador briefed the GDR foreign minister on the view of his country on the Ecuadoran-Peruvian territorial problem as well as on the efforts to solve it peacefully.

In the talks on bilateral relations both sides praised the progress achieved since the visit of Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer to Ecuador in 1979. They also noted that possibilities to further develop the bilateral relations exist in numerous fields, and they agreed that the expansion of economic relations is of particular importance. They agreed to regularly continue the consultations between the two foreign ministeries on international as well as bilateral questions. The foreign minister of Ecuador thanked the government and the people of the GDR for the hospitality which was extended to him and his delegation. He invited the GDR minister of foreign affairs to visit the Republic of Ecuador. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. The time of the visit will be agreed through diplomatic channels.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL TALKS HELD WITH FRG

AU121924 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday another meeting on concluding an agreement on cooperation in the fields of science and technology between the GDR and FRG was held in Berlin. The GDR delegation was headed by Wolfgang Leupold, state secretary in the Ministry of Science and Technology. The FRG delegation was headed by Hans-Hilger Haunschild, state secretary on the Ministry for Research and Technology.

NEGOTIATIONS HELD WITH FRG POSTAL MINISTRY

AU132016 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 9 September 1983 negotiations took place again between the GDR Ministry for Post and Telecommunications and the FRG Ministry for Post and Telecommunications on compensating the increased performance made by the GDR in the mutual post and telecommunications traffic. The delegations were headed by Dr Calov, state secretary in the GDR Ministry for Post and Telecommunications, and Dr Florian, state secretary in the FRG Ministry for Post and Telecommunications.

PRESS REVIEWS POSITIVE ASPECTS OF BUSH'S VISIT

MAGYAR HIRLAP Article

AU221200 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Sep 83 p 2

[Gabor Kurti article: "Hungarian-U.S. Relations; Continuity and Development"]

[Text] The U.S. vice president's visit to Hungary and the official visit of the Hungarian minister of foreign affairs to the United States indicated both continuity and progress in bilateral relations. George Bush will arrive tomorrow at the invitation of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. If we look back to the history of bilateral relations we can greet him as the highest-ranking U.S. official-figure to visit our country.

These high-level consultations are, in fact, the result of a necessary process, since the Hungarian-U.S. bilateral relations are settled as a result of efforts from both sides and bilateral relations have been steadily developing for years. It is true that this has not always been the case. Older people surely remember well the frosty period soon after World War II, the cold-war years, then 1956, and the fact that later it was Washington's pressure that for a long time kept the so-called "Hungarian issue" on the UN agenda. At the beginning of the seventies, however, as a result of much patience and determined efforts, a gradual settling of relations slowly began between our countries. We can regard the signing of the agreement pertaining to property rights, which took place on the occasion of Deputy Prime Minister Peter Valyi's U.S. visit in 1973, as the first major step. Prior to this, in 1972 Rogers was the first U.S. secretary of state to visit Hungary.

Following this, consultations at different levels have become regular. Dr Gyula Szeker, deputy prime minister, visited the United States in 1976 and was received by President Ford, too. Two years later, as a result of long and patient diplomatic efforts, Secretary of State Vance handed over in Budapest the crown, our national relic, kept in the United States ever since the end of the war, to representatives of the Hungarian people. Also in 1978, the two countries signed the trade agreement which mutually assures most-favored-nation status (in fact, trade free of disadvantageous discrimination). In 1979, Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the government, and last year, Jozsef Marjai, deputy premier, visited the United States. On this occasion, Jozsef Marjai met with President Reagan, Vice President Bush, and Secretary of State Haig. Also in 1982, former President Nixon visited Hungary.

Meetings on other levels are not rare, either. There are permanent Foreign Ministry consultations and U.S. senators and congressmen visit Budapest with considerable frequency. The Hungarian-U.S. economic council, made up of the representatives of the two countries' Chambers of Commerce, meets once a year and the members of the Interstate Commercial and Economic Mixed Committee, formed in 1975, also hold consultations once a year. Also worth mentioning is the cultural, scientific, and technical-scientific agreement signed in 1977.

Perhaps the most important aspect of George Bush's talks starting tomorrow will be the strengthening of the commercial, economic, and technical-scientific relations. As for the Hungarian efforts, we can say that, in spite of the tense international situation and the capitalist world economic crisis, in the midst of unfavorable marketing conditions, we have in practice succeeded in maintaining our economic relations at the achieved level and in successfully taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the bilateral agreements. At the same time, the current U.S. practice of extending most-favored-nation status -- "re-examination" is done yearly by the Congress -- virtually preserves the element of uncertainty in bilateral relations.

The current talks in Budapest will, no doubt, deal with the question of whether it is possible to change the current practice and extend for several years the most-favored-nation status, more precisely, the discrimination-free trade between the two countries.

Figures on economic cooperation, in themselves, show that there are still many unexploited opportunities. According to 1982 statistics, the United States is in fourth place as regards Hungary's exports to the developed capitalist countries and in sixth place as regards Hungary's imports from those countries, while our country represents only 0.06 percent in U.S. imports and 0.09 percent in its exports. In terms of money, this means that last year the volume of the Hungarian exports to the United States amounted to $146.8 million and its imports from there amounted to $195.5 million. The trade volume deficit decreased from $85 million in 1981 to $49 million last year.

Until 1981, more than half of our exports were machinery and machine components, but as a result of the crisis in this industrial branch, this has fallen. Our light industry exports are outstanding, and there is a gradual development also in our metallurgical products' exports. Our chemical and agricultural export is also important.

An important part of our imports is made up of primary products, mainly chemical industry products. We gladly purchase machines and machine industry and electronics installations on the overseas market, but these transactions are hampered by the existing U.S. exports-licensing system, which is subject to various conditions.

Joint enterprise ventures constitute a developing area of economic cooperation. There are 81 such agreements presently in operation and negotiations are underway on 30 further subjects. There are three independent Hungarian enterprises and four mixed ones active on the U.S. market, and several U.S. firms have offices in Budapest.

There is not a single unsettled family reunification or other humanitarian issue to burden our bilateral relations. It would be a lengthy list if we tried even roughly to outline cultural and scientific relations. Nevertheless, let us note that our country participated very successfully in the Knoxville Energy World Fair last year: The huge Rubik cube-ornamented Hungarian pavilion was visited by almost 4 million people. And we were happy to be able to announce recently that a faculty of Hungarian Studies at Indiana University has been opened, with Hungarian financial contributions.

The U.S. vice president coming to our country tomorrow -- though for a short time -- will no doubt see for himself that, in harmony with its socialist foreign policy aims coordinated with its allies, Hungary is striving to maintain good relations with countries of a different social system. George Bush will probably feel that -- according to its possibilities and endowments -- Hungary strives to contribute to the reduction of international tension and the settling of disputed issues through negotiations. As a matter of fact, the upcoming high-level dialogue fits into this process. The scene of this is not only Budapest, but Washington as well, where our Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi, will pay an official visit.

NEPSZABADSAG Summary

AU221528 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Text] U.S. Vice President Goerge Bush's short visit to Hungary has come at a time of a strained international situation, when elements fomenting confrontation have been making efforts to accelerate the arms race, and, in addition to intensifying the existing conflicts, incite new ones. The point is, however, that the visit did take place in spite of all this, proving again the importance of establishing normal relations between states.

This visit is an integral part of the process that brought a step-by-step removal of the negative aspects in the U.S.-Hungarian People's Republic relations inherited from the cold war period, and brought into focus the importance of mutually beneficial international relations. This is the process that led to the Hungarian crown being returned to our country and later the establishing of commercial relations on the basis of the mutually beneficial most-favored-nation status. During this process statesmen of the two countries met on different occasions. The U.S. secretary of state visited our country first when we signed a consular agreement, and an official visit to Washington by our minister of foreign affairs is now taking place. George Bush's visit, which ended yesterday, is outstanding from this point of view, too, since there has not been a visit to Hungary by a such a high level representative of the United States before.

We came to appreciate the importance of high level personal contacts in the years of detente, because they accelerated positive tendencies. The fact that the exchange of views between responsible leaders of countries with different social systems has become regular had a major role in achieving a European settlement, among other things. The Helsinki Final Act topped the efforts made at bilateral and multilateral consultations: The historic document agreed upon is one that bears the signature of the Soviet and U.S. leaders as well as the signature expressing the Hungarian People's Republic's agreement.

That is why it is relevant to refer to Helsinki in this context, for the experiences gained in the long struggle which culminated in the signing of the final document are still valid. As was true at that time, it is still true that the enemies of detente very frequently choose high level personal contacts as targets for their attack, it is these contacts they try to undermine. They try to block, with all kinds of political maneuvering, contacts between governments and states and attempt to isolate those who look for ways of reason and mutual recognition and understanding.

The correct and substantive talks held by our highest ranking leaders with the vice president of the United States prove that Hungary has always been and still is opposing trends which strive to set countries against one another. We respect, of course, others' commitments just as we demand respect for our commitments to our allies, which are based on deep moral and political convictions. It is this very commitment and conviction from which we take encouragement for our efforts serving the cause of a better understanding between nations, peace, and international security. We are confident that the talks held with the U.S. vice president contributed to these efforts.

VARKONYI DEPARTS WASHINGTON FOR NEW YORK

LD222241 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister completed his official visit to Washington today and left for New York. Peter Varkonyi, as we have already reported, discussed with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz the development of bilateral relations and several questions of the international situation. The Hungarian foreign minister was also received by the U.S. trade secretary.

KADAR RETURNS FROM FINLAND 22 SEPTEMBER

LD230534 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Janos Kadar has arrived home from Finland. The special plane landed a few minutes after 2000 hours at Ferihegy Airport.

MATYAS SZUROS DEPARTS FOR SFRY 22 SEPTEMBER

LD230300 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI) -- Today Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, left for Belgrade on the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

CONSTRUCTION MINISTER DEPARTS FOR CSSR

LD221236 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 22 (MTI) -- Dr Kalman Abraham, Hungarian minister of construction and town planning, left for Czechoslovakia Thursday on the invitation of Karel Polak, Czech, and Dusan Miklanek, Slovak ministers of construction and technology, to discuss the development of construction relations.

Under a working plan for 1981-1985 comprehensive cooperation has developed in the production of insulators, energy saving wall materials and heating technology. Construction and construction material deliveries and border trade will further increase.

The parties will discuss issues of economic cooperation and the exchange of construction capacities for 1986-1990.

POLITIKA VIEWS ECONOMIC REFORM DISCUSSIONS

AU211244 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Sep 83 p 5

[Report by POLITIKA special correspondent Miroslav Stojanovic]

[Excerpts] Budapest, September -- If we failed to carry out more decisive reforms, Hungary would fall into an ever deeper crisis.

It was in the Institute for Economic Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest that we heard this view, which is obviously characterized by a complete openess and courageous facing of reality.

Our interlocutor, Dr Marcel Tardos, head of the scientific department of that institute, belongs -- as he says himself -- to that circle of people who advocate more radical reforms in Hungarian society, that is, not only in the economy where the reform was started in some way 15 years ago with the introduction of the "new economic mechanisms."

Dr Tardos' view is naturally not a dominant view. ("Politics does not like any risks," he says). It is nevertheless characteristic of the "state of mind" among our neighbors at this time.

However, there is a great obsession with the reform. Everyone is asking the same question: Where, or better yet, how to go further? But the answers are different. The strategic social goals are clear and indisputable.

The reform has reached a certain crossroads at the time of a great crisis which has been troubling the world for quite some time now.

Becoming more and more open to the world market, the Hungarian economy is trying to adapt itself. But it is still not doing it sufficiently quickly and successfully. Under the deteriorated conditions in international trade, the Hungarians have been compelled in recent years to sell much larger quantities of their goods for the same amount of dollars. The country has suffered enormous losses as a result of these price differences. It has been reported that, in 9 years, the losses have reached an amount equal to 11 percent of the national income for 9 years. The shortage has been covered by foreign credits. These credits had to be accepted to accelerate the development and feed the production. In time, the debts have increased (a figure of nearly nine billion dollars is mentioned in this connection). The repayment of debts is becoming increasingly difficult. The concern over this fact is growing.

It is on this basis that uncomfortable discussions about the reasons for and consequences of debts begin. The Hungarians have officially clear and firm answers to this. For nearly a quarter of a century, the inviolable rule has been followed here: Everything that can be bought from the Soviet Union is bought there. These priorities, which are not exclusively based on reasons of trade, are followed also by other socialist countries. What cannot be bought from the Soviet Union -- and obviously not everything can -- must be sought in the developing countries. And if it cannot be found there -- and it cannot -- then, what can you do, it must be bought from the capitalists.

The Hungarian market is regulated. However, the Hungarians cannot also regulate the international market according to their wishes. This is a stubborn fact. Sober people make a simple conclusion on the basis of this fact. The fact must be accepted as it is. It must be borne in mind at home and it must be taken into consideration. True, this is easier said than done.

Logical Illogicalities

However, not everything is always logical in life. We have heard this story: With the assistance of the most highly perfected and modern Swiss and German technology, the Hungarians built and set up a refrigerator factory. The refrigerators made by that factory immediately became a highly demanded product, and not only at home at that. It is reported that they were also highly demanded abroad, which was exceptionally important.

To increase its production, it would have been worth it for the factory to introduce an additional work shift. In addition to that, work on the assembly line is strenuous. The workers should be paid more. However, it was not possible to introduce an additional work shift. The workers were not paid more. And? The workers started to leave that modern factory. The production declined and so did the income from the sale of refrigerators and so on....

Why? They tell us: Regulations. We have heard yet another reason: If the workers' pay were appreciably increased, the relationship between supply and demand could be dangerously disrupted. This may sound incredible. But it is also a part of the Hungarian reality at this time. The fear of demand is really strong. And this is not, at least not predominantly, due to the abhorrence felt by the ideological purists toward any spreading of consumer mentality. There simply are not enough goods to satisfy the increased appetities.

The unprecedented drought this year has been troubling and a cause for concern. There will be fewer goods for foreign markets and for tables at home.

Answer for Domestic and Foreign Consumption

Discussions continue in this environment. There are some who favor more courageous (and more risky) opening up both in the country and toward the world. Others are more restrained. They would prefer to stop a little and collect themselves. Those following the more radical line of thought are deeply convinced that there can be no progress without more radical changes, without freedom for greater initiative both for enterprises and for individuals (and this implies less influence by the state which is understood as a demand for less influence by the party), and thereby also without changes in management methods. Thus the demands for radical changes have raised one of the most sensitive issues which is symbolically and also essentially characterized as a reform of the reform.

Recently, the MSZMP Central Committee introduced into these discussions its own decisively formulated views: "The party has and will continue to have a decisive role in determining economic policy. A new reform of the reform is not on the agenda."

It is difficult to say to what extent the official view formulated in this manner is an answer to domestic dilemmas and to what extent it is partly also directed beyond the country's borders. In any event, one thing is certain: The political leadership did not want to fail to state its views on such an important topic.

POET'S 'ANTISOCIALIST' WRITING CRITICIZED

LD211329 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1050 GMT 21 Sep 83

[From the Review of the Weeklies]

[Text] ELET ES IRODALOM carries a long article which takes to task Sandor Csori, the well-known Hungarian poet, for writing a preface to an antisocialist book published in New York. It expounds some mistaken views that are harmful to Hungary's interests. The weekly adds that the author of the book, who lives in Czechoslovakia, attempts to act as the sole authority representing the interests of the Hungarian national minority in Slovakia, but is not guided by the aim of bettering their situation, but rather attacking the socialist system. ELET ES IRODALOM blames Csori, the author of the preface, for also attacking socialism and aiming to incite tension that can only harm the interests of the national minorities. The weekly points out that here in Hungary we are naturally interested in Hungarian minorities in other countries. But their situation will further improve only through a strengthening of understanding between countries. Hungary works to further develop its domestic democracy, and appropriate recognition of the position of the national minorities is a part of this. The successes of this policy can perhaps extend beyond the borders, although no country can act as a model to another in East Europe. The weekly concludes that the best means to combat prejudice is to improve the quality of life here in Hungary and gain recognition of this abroad.

POLITYKA ON PROSPECTS OF JARUZELSKI GOVERNMENT

AU212100 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish 10 Sep 83 pp 1, 10

[Krzysztof Teodor Toeplitz article: "The Game of All-Embracing Stakes Continues"]

[Excerpts] There is no doubt that the abolition on 22 July 1983 of martial law, which was introduced in December 1981, has opened a new period in Poland's political and social life.

No serious person will assume that this abolition, which is undoubtedly a step forward in normalizing our domestics relations and perhaps our relations with the other countries in Europe and the world, will automatically remove or solve all our social and economic problems. The abolition means that other methods will have to be used in solving the same tasks that the country's political leadership, which people in Poland and abroad often describe as "General Jaruzelski's team," faced in 1981 and 1982 and is facing now.

When General Jaruzelski's government was appointed in February 1981 it was described as the "cabinet of the last chance," which had a twofold meaning: the last chance for national agreement with the mass of society, which was becoming increasingly more militant, radical, and anarchical, and the last chance for preventing the disintegration of the government apparatus and the entire system of the state. It was also the last chance for preserving Poland's credibility in the eyes of the allied socialist states. The loss of this credibility would have involved historically incaluculable results.

As everyone knows, the hopes that all these tasks could be simultaneously implemented have deen disappointed.

The escalation of the political aggressiveness of Solidarity leadership and of the loss by it of political commonsense made it necessary to contemplate a radical halt to the events that were heading for an inevitable catastrophe. This halt was effected by the martial law decree of 13 December 1981. Looking back we now have to state that making and implementing the decision to impose martial law would have been impossible if the government had not succeeded in implementing -- under extremely difficult conditions -- its two other tasks: to achieve such relations with the allied countries as to ensure that the development of the Polish situation and the proclamation of martial law, which in Western opinion was viewed as a military coup by the military "junta" -- a rather peculiar action in view of the socialist states' policies -- would not require any further such actions; and to bring the state apparatus to such a state of mobilization that it was capable of implementing the commitments posed by the declaration of martial law. Despite the decisive help from the Armed Forces, the efficiency of the administration, to whose disintegration the adversary devoted so much energy and effort, seems to have been an important decisive factor in ensuring that martial law was moderate in nature.

It is also worth noting that despite the failure of the attempts to achieve accord with the Solidarity leadership the efforts of the power apparatus to win allies among large sections of the public have not been wholly futile. There is no doubt that these efforts have been responsible for the moderate and sensible position adopted by the Church hierarchy, whose achievements in relaxing moods were considerable, and for the fact that large sections of our society have adopted a calm and sober posture.

Although time is needed to characterize the individual periods of history, we now can state that all the questions about Poland's present and future should be related to that momentous time of our most recent history -- the workers' protest in August 1980.

The extent and decisiveness of that protest, which, it is obvious, was accumulating for many previous years, including the crises in 1956, 1968, 1970, and 1976, as well as its genuinely workers' character, expecially at the beginning, made a reality of the saying that "things cannot go on like this in Poland." This protest put most clearly in question the methods of running the national economy (these methods had been criticized in previous years, but were resorted to again) and the system of ties between the power apparatus and the people. Without going into details, we can say that the more general implication of the protest was the people's disappointment with their social, political, and material achievements after 35 years of various efforts.

The dire necessity, made universally obvious by the workers' protest, for profound changes in the very nature of social life in Poland in order to break up the vicious circle of sociopolitical crises that recurred every 10-12 years and that were increasingly more profound and violent, became a starting point for two wholly contrary concepts. The first concept, which was roughly identified with the Solidarity leadership's position even though it was also developed by other elements, including those putrified remnants of the prewar political factions, assumed that our crises were caused by the inherent evil rooted in the socialist system and by the consequences of the geopolitical system that was unfavorable to Poland in that it placed it within the system of the socialist states. Because of this, it was said, the Polish people were unable to fulfill their genuine aspirations, to achieve necessary material standards, to secure their freedom, and to reach the necessary position in the world.

The other concept, which was most fully presented at the ninth party congress, was based on entirely different conclusions which suggested that the crisis had been caused by the inadequate and faulty performance of the socialist people's power, by the inefficient economic management which ignored modern methods, by the system of the national economy while neglecting the advantages available to Poland through developed CEMA cooperation.

It can be said that whereas the former concept assumed that the Polish people have nothing to blame themselves for and that only the external circumstances are more or less the sources of their difficulties, the latter concept stressed that the people themselves must undergo a thorough ideological, intellectual, and moral transformation, learn to properly run their own home, take advantage of the circumstances as they are, and modernize and repair the structures of the socialist state.

It goes without saying that this opposition between the two concepts of the courses of our crisis and the workers' protests born of it were bound to create the problem of the popularity of and the social support for General Jaruzelski's government and team. On many occasions and in the course of many conversations one can very often hear the view that it is an astonishing fact that the government team, which is trying to draw far-reaching lessons from the socioeconomic crisis and to work "with the curtain up" and in the aura of constitutional legality, is still enjoying a relatively small measure of social support and is looked upon as a "minority government" in the same way as, for example, the provisional government or the National Unity Government at the beginning of People's Poland were looked at.

The fact is that neither that fact nor this comparison are at all astonishing. Both at the beginning of People's Poland and today the governing team has put forward a program for radical changes not only in various fields of social life and government, but also in the attitudes connected with the very character of the Polish people. Immediately after the war they were asked to become a socialist people and now they have been asked to become a people of sensible pragmatism, which is rooted in the socialist system.

It can be said that in the political philosophy of General Jaruzelski's team, the slogan of national agreement plays a similar function as the slogans of national unity played immediately after the war. We should note that national agreement implies far more than national unity around crucial national interests. National agreement presupposes a permanent, or at least a long-term, existence of the differences between the individual sections of our society. A practical illustration of this is the entire pattern of the power apparatus' relations with the Catholic Church or the efforts seeking to refine the PRON formula, which is winning people's trust. Presupposing the differences in question, national agreement envisages practical possibilities for reaching accord on fundamental issues and for achieving a consensus if not unity. It seems that the methods of the Jaruzelski team's conduct, and the emphasis it places on constitutionalism, agree with this qualitatively new assumption of the political doctrine of the socialist power apparatus in Poland.

This is a qualitatively new issue in our political experience. Using simpler terms we can say that up to now the principles of the Constitution looked like a certain long-term programmatic declaration rather than a specific directive of conduct and because of this we often experienced the paradox that highly liberal constitutional principles patronized the practice of painful violations of civil rights and freedoms.

The General Jaruzelski team's intention is different and is very difficult to implement: Constitutionalism, to which improving the legal forms not only in 1981, but in the entire period of martial law, was devoted, is to become a practical instrument of implementing the idea of agreement and is to create the forms in which this agreement can be expressed in specific decisions. After all, the laws on workers and territorial self-government groups, on the extent of legal responsibilities of the state administrative apparatus, on the extent of the freedom of the press and public opinion, and on the powers of individual state bodies are of such a character.

We could assume that General Jaruzelski's team, leaving behind it the martial law period, has thus ended the "heroic" period of its activities, a period full of dramatic tension and decisions that at first sought to preserve the disintegrating structures of our state and then to impose on our society unpopular but necessary rigors of martial law -- to a great extent with the help of force. Indeed, we can assume that in the foreseeable future -- provided it is not affected by external factors connected with the increasing arms race worldwide and with the increasingly more realistic vision of not only "cold" but downright "hot" war -- our society will not be faced with such drastic divisions and choices as it was faced in the past 3 years. Our society will regard the government as "normal" and not as the "cabinet of the last chance" or as the radical power apparatus of martial law. Nevertheless, it is hard not to see that a truly dramatic campaign is still before rather than behind us. I have in mind, of course, the entire nexus of the problems connected with the economic reform.

BARCIKOWSKI ADDRESSES FACTORY SECRETARIES

Speech Summarized

AU221432 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 83 p 4

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, chaired a conference of PZPR factory committee first secretaries from the 207 largest production enterprises in Poland on 19 September at the Central Committee headquarters in Warsaw and spoke during this conference.

He said that we will never manage to achieve anything if we as a party are incapable of proving our leadership role there.

An important process of social construction is in progress inside enterprises. At the side of the party, trade unions are taking root and workers self-management bodies are commencing activity. We must be aware of our party contribution to this emerging social order. This is the result of the battle that has been won against the political opposition, a battle that we entered in order to guarantee peace in Poland and normal work and production in plants.

Although the political opponent has suffered a setback, he will certainly make further attempts to regain his ground, and will name further dates and times for provocation. Nevertheless, the minor extent of the 31 August disturbances must cause a demobilization of the opposition forces. We are taking over the initiative and possibility of dictating conditions.

Referring to one of the speeches during the discussion, Comrade K. Barcikowski said that the idea of workers self-management bodies lies deeply in the traditions of the Polish workers movement. One cannot maintain the thought that by shaping workers self-management bodies we are implementing the program of the political opponents. Actually, we are implementing the resolution of the ninth party congress, which speaks of the need to create self-management bodies.

One should not fear that the self-management bodies will speed us into a crisis. We fell into a crisis at a time when self-management bodies were not functioning. Self-management bodies are a form of answer to the question: How should the social base of management be widened? Thanks to self-management bodies, we have already succeeded in engaging thousands of people in the process of managing enterprises.

The degree to which we are rebuilding trade unions cannot give cause for satisfaction. This rebuilding is inconsistent. We must seek possibilities of further developing trade union ranks. Every factory party organization must ask itself this question. At the same time, it is necessary to talk to members, to make them involve themselves in trade union activity. The activity of trade unions should embrace the entire broad sphere of matters concerning welfare, workers culture, education, and sports. More and more matters are being settled inside work places, for the independence of enterprises has increased in scope. One must know how to use all the attributes of this independence and the possibilities it brings. These must be used to implement the party program, which is a program reconciling the interests of a factory with the interests of society in general.

One often hears that it is the workers class that will bear the chief burden of the crisis. One should expand this statement and say that the working people will bear the burden. The workers class is most interested in overcoming the crisis. That is why all the slogans calling for a slow-down in work rhythm and for disruptions to production openly clash with the interests of the workers.

Comrade K. Barcikowski also referred in his speech to the proposals made during the talks to postpone the party accountability and electoral campaign. He said that we are bound by the deadlines laid down in the resolution of the ninth extraordinary congress. One ought to regard the performance of this important campaign as good and useful for the party and for preserving the system.

We must judge how we have implemented the resolutions of congresses and of local conferences, and honestly assess the work of party organizations and cells, as well as the attitudes of party members.

RZECZPOSPOLITA on Discussion

AU221310 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 20 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] (PAP) -- Another periodical session of the first secretaries of the PZPR plant committees from over 200 key production enterprises throughout Poland was held in the PZPR Central Committee on 19 September.

The session was devoted to the country's current socioeconomic problems, to the sociopolitical situation in enterprises, and to party tasks, including the needs of the industrial workers' community.

The speeches from the floor were focused primarily on the sensitive problems to which party organizations devote their utmost attention and in which work forces are vitally interested. It was no accident that economic problems and the economic results obtained by individual enterprises -- these results determine with increasing clarity the wages and conditions of work forces -- became the starting point for exchanges of experience and views. On the whole, all speakers expressed cautious optimism about the economic prospects of their enterprises, branches of industry, and the entire country. This optimism is based on the specific results obtained by enterprises in production and in implementing -- albeit not without great difficulties -- the economic reform.

In connection with the economic reform some speakers from the floor expressed their concern over the changes in the original assumptions of the reform because these changes are not always consistent. As an example they mention the introduction of the compulsory job placement in some voivodships. They also noted that in some enterprises personnel difficulties are intensifying and that, in particular, there is a shortage of people to man key production posts, and stressed that the system and structure of vocational training do not meet the needs of individual regions and branches.

One thing is certain, they said, namely, that the economic reform is an irreversible fact and a historic event in our country and that its implementation may cause various perturbations, at least in the initial period. They said that it is necessary to eliminate prejudices, established habits, and red tape. Many difficulties can and must be eliminated by enterprises themselves, without asking for help from higher authorities, which are not always capable of providing every help. After all, enterprises have been given extensive powers to fend for themselves. At the same time, speakers from the floor warned against a possible return of the practice of the command economy here and there.

Most of the speeches from the floor were devoted to illustrating by practical examples the mutual relationships between workers self-management bodies, trade unions, and the economic administrative apparatus. It was stressed in this connection that party organizations are and should be the closest and natural allies of the trade union movement in enterprises. We must, it was said, bear in mind the important Leninist principle that the party's leading role vis-a-vis trade unions must be realized through the militancy of every party member in trade union organizations. Of course, there can be no question of ordering people about or of doing the trade union movement's statutory work for it.

What should be done is to respect the principles of independence and partnership and to mind the interests of the working people. To do this, it was stressed, we need the militancy of the entire party and daily efforts to search for planes of cooperation and to formulate tasks and the ways of implementing them.

Some speakers from the fllor raised the problem of overlapping powers of trade unions and workers self-management bodies. This problem, which was also raised at the national trade union conference in Katowice, is causing tensions in some enterprises. Nevertheless, it was said, such tensions and ensuing differences help to devise the best possible solutions. In the present situation it is still too early to define in detail the powers of trade unions and self-management bodies and to modify the relevant laws. What we need is to be generally aware of the various functions and tasks of trade unions and self-management bodies and, consequently, of the various ways and means used by them in their activities.

The session also discussed the most urgent problems facing work forces, including their fears connected with the increasing costs of living. The session stressed that in general people say that the workers in socialized enterprises bear the main burden of the crisis while, as many people believe, various kinds of "millionaires" are on the increase. Even in enterprises themselves one can often hear people say that it is better to start one's own workshop or to go abroad to earn money than to work for a state retirement pension. The session agreed that such views and evaluations are often groundless, simplified, and extreme, but that it is a fact that people believe that not everything has been done to curb profiteering, tax evasion, and so on. Passivity in this regard may prove especially harmful by causing a shortage of labor, particularly for jobs calling for the highest qualifications and special perseverance.

The session agreed that after the period of acute struggle against the political adversary and for peace and stabilization -- this period was very difficult for the entire party -- an equally important period of struggle for development and to overcome the crisis has begun. This struggle should be waged with the help of increasingly better party training, ideological activities, loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, and daily militancy in propagating the party line, the line of socialist renewal, and the ninth party congress resolutions. It is now necessary, as never before, for party organizations in enterprises to develop a new style of work in view of the fact that the economic reform is being implemented, the new trade unions and the workers self-management bodies are allied with the party, and the social structure in enterprises is different. Under such conditions party organizations and their aktivs must make a new start in order to serve the interests of the workers class in the best possible way. The new class trade unions must be the party's most important partner in such activities. The session stated that it was a mistake to confine trade unions to the area of social activities. The new trade unions, supported by the party, must actively participate in making the most crucial decisions concerning the enterprises, the branches of industry, and the country. Nevertheless, it is necessary for trade unions to pay special attention to social issues -- from winter supplies of farm produce for work forces through the issues of cultu[illegible] sports, and recreation. It is a historical fact that the trade union movement has [illegible]ways been in charge of these activities and must not neglect them now when the situation is so difficult and there is so much to make up for.

PARTY, GOVERNMENT DEBATE TU'S, CSCE SESSION

LD221839 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Wk have just received a report on a joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium.

Tbe session was attended by chairmen of the registered national trade union organizations. Proposals arising from the trade union aktiv conference in Katowice at the Baildon steel plant were considered, including problems of social and everyday activity at work enterprises aimed at improving the (?living) conditions of the working class and the entire community.

It was stressed that the trade union movement which is being reborn is becoming a realistic social force, the most mass-scale organization of working people in Poland. It is the heir of the rich tradition of the class trade union movement. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the Government Presidium endorsed their stance toward the trade unions, stressing the significance of their strength, independence, self-management, and of their strengthening their role in resolving the problems of working people, and supporting the socialist character of the trade union movement.

The Politburo and the Government Presidium adopted a timetable for the implementation of the proposals submitted by the unionists at the Baildon steel plant conference, committing the organs subordinated to them to a consistent execution of the tasks set. Implementation of this timetable will be systematically assessed.

The Politburo and Government Presidium acquainted themselves with a report on the course and results of the Madrid CSCE meeting, including the course and results of the final session at the level of foreign ministers that took place in Madrid on the 7-9 September this year.

Tomorrow's press will publish the full text of the communique.

More on Deliberations

LD222304 Warsaw PAP in English 2125 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Warsaw 22 Sep -- The rebirth of the Polish trade union movement is a fact of momentous social and political effects and of a significant importance for the stabilization of public life in Poland. The growing number of young workers joining in the movement was considered a particularly beneficial social phenomenon.

The Political Bureau of the Government Presidium [as received] are of the opinion that the conditions are ripe for the Polish trade union movement to be represented still this year in the social economic council at the Polish Sejm (parliament) and in the Commission for Economic Reform.

The Political Bureau and the Government Presidium stated that the dissatisfaction voiced by numerous trade union organizations over the present state of consultations stems from the still imperfect system of the functioning of this new form of co-management and co-responsibility. Heeding the critical opinions by trade unionists it becomes indispensible to streamline the system of the trade unions' participation in consulting social and economic decisions, conducting negotiations and working out of new collective labour contracts in particular.

The Political Bureau and the Government Presidium oblige organs of state and economic administration to genuinely consult with trade union organizations the 1984 plans for social and economic development both at the factory and local and central levels. Also, trade unions will be an important consultant on the questions of wages policy.

The party members' mass participation in trade union movement and in its shaping and implementing of its programme is a correct method of the party's ideological influence on trade union activities. The state and economic administration should effect a partner-like cooperation with trade unions with kindness and respect.

In was stressed that a decisive majority of postulates put forth at the session point to the convergence of concern manifested by the party, government and trade unions with respect to a just division of the national income. The distribution in question should be marked by the consolidation of relations between the level of remuneration and the quality and quantity of work as well as a proper respect for the workers' interests in the social policy.

The Political Bureau and the Government Presidium heard a report on the course and outcome of the CSCE meeting in Madrid including the course and outcome of the closing session on September 7-9 attended by foreign ministers of the countries concerned.

The meeting positively assessed the outcome of the Madrid meeting and approved the activities of the Polish delegation there. The fact that a final document was adopted to confirm the arrangements included in the Helsinki Final Act is of special significance under the current international situation now that a serious threat to peace in Europe and worldwide is posed by the confrontational policy forced by the U.S. Administration as reflected in new armaments, with special reference to the reckless pressure to install new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

Now that imperialist centres transmit the ideological controversies between the two socio-political systems to the sphere of inter-state relations and impose lawless restrictions which hamper the conditions of inter-state cooperation based on parity, the greater is the role of dialogue as the only effective way to settle tough issues among states.

The results of the meeting in Madrid and the fact that the closing session was attended by foreign ministers of 35 CSCE states may induce improvement in the East-West relations and the development of all-European cooperation.

The joint Political Bureau and Government Presidium meeting ordered indispensable actions to put the Madrid arrangements into effect.

REPORT ON 'SZAFIR 83' MILITARY EXERCISES

LD221532 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] We have already reported that exercises under the code-name "Szafir 83" are in progress on the Pomeranian Military District exercise ground. Units which are continuing the front traditions of the regiment which liberated the region in spring 1945 are taking part in these. Our reporter is there, too. Here is a report by Colonel Bednarski:

Scientists and activists of sociopolitical organizations, administrative authorities and representatives of rural areas visited the soldiers in training during another day of exercises. Professor Tadeusz Soltys, the designer of the Iskra training aircraft, is among the visitors. We are now visiting an exhibition of the aircraft's equipment. The professor is visibly moved when he looks at his achievement. The Iskra is the first exhibit.

[Begin recording] [Soltys] Aircraft become old within 7 years. This is a common opinion. This one is 20 or so years old. It is being improved all the time. This is probably the reason for its longevity. I am glad that the idea of it was not too bad, since it has lasted for such a long time and is still modern today. It is still possible to use it today. It is still possible to improve it. Perhaps it could do with a stronger engine, or perhaps slightly different interior equipment. Perhaps it could be strengthened a little. At any rate, the aircraft has been a success.

[Bednarski] You have contacts with the pilots. How do they assess flights in this aircraft?

[Soltys] Very well. This is my reward for hard work and effort, the very hard toil of constructing this aircraft. It is very hard to build an aircraft. A veteran instructor has said he flies an Iskra for relaxation when things on the ground do not look too good. This is great pleasure for me.

[Bednarski] Guests of the soldiers of the Pomeranian Military District have also had a look at the most modern equipment which is at the disposal of our Armed Forces. I have seen considerable interest displayed by the visitors. At present they are watching excerpts from tactical exercises full of realities of the modern battlefield. This, however, will be talked about in another report from the exercise ground in our evening program at 2200. [end recording]

TKK ORDERS UNION MILITANTS NOT TO SURRENDER

NC221457 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 22 (AFP) -- Solidarity's national underground leadership ordered union militants not to surrender to Polish authorities in a statement dated Sunday and received here today.

The statement by the banned union's National Provisional Committee (TKK) warned militants still underground against "playing the game of the police" and making televised confessions. The order was aimed at the union's local, regional and national cadres, TKK said.

It said TKK member Wladyslaw Hardek, Solidarity leader for the Krakow region, had been arrested and had not surrendered as officials said. Mr Hardek appeared on state television last August 23 to announce his surrender and urge others to give up the underground struggle.

The TKK, while it "severely condemned" his behavior, said he could redeem himself in the eyes of the union by "resisting police pressure" and refusing to act against the interests of Solidarity.

Mr Hardek returned to work at the Nowa Huta Lenin steelworks a week ago and has been assigned to work the rolling mill there, factory officials said.

Since the July 22 amnesty was pronounced, 293 Solidarity militants have turned themselves in, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said Tuesday.

REPORT ON VISIT BY CPSU AUDITING COMMISSION

AU230902 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] On 12-19 September a delegation from the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU, headed by its chairman, Gennadiy F. Sizov, visited Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee. This was a return visit on the basis of interparty cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU. The PZPR Central Auditing Commission visited the Soviet Union in 1982 under the leadership of Kazimierz Morawski [chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission].

During its stay in Poland, the Soviet delegation familiarized itself with the experiences of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission as well as of regonal auditing commissions in control activities, the principles behind them, definite forms of activity and their methods, and the role and effectiveness of this control in the everday affairs of the party.

Our Soviet colleagues stressed their firm friendship with the Polish people many times and sincerely wished that we will overcome our difficulties as quickly as possible. By laying wreaths at the tombs of Soviet and Polish soldiers, they expressed their respect for those who brought Poland its independence and its social freedom. These are the permanent monuments of the internationlist brotherhood of our peoples.

The achievements of the cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU are great. This sincere and direct exchange of experiences allows us to get to know and to understand one another better, and also helps us to improve our own activities, and to look for better and better ways to act effectively.

The CPSU Central Auditing Commission became acquainted with many aspects of life in Poland, and paid tribute to the efforts made by Polish communists from the workers class and all working people in shaping a good future for the people. Both sides emphasized that the comprehensive assistance given by the Soviet Union is an exceptionally important factor for overcoming our difficult problems.

The delegation visited the Warsaw, Krakow, Nowy Sacz, and Bielsko-Biala Voivodships, where it had talks with the heads of party cells.

G. F. Sizov, the chairman of the delegation of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, was received by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

The meeting took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the PZPR Central Auditing Commission, and Czeslaw Dega, director of the PZPR Central Committee Foreign Affiars Department, took part in this meeting.

The USSR ambassador to Poland, Aleksandr Aksyonov, was also present.

MINISTER OF MINING VISITS SOUTH AMERICA

AU220838 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Sep 83 p 2

[PAP report: "Polish Experience for Venezuelan and Colombian Mining -- Statement by the Minister of Mining and Energy"]

[Text] A delegation from the Ministry of Mining and Energy paid an official visit to Venezuela on the invitation of the minister of energy and mines, and to Colombia on the invitation of their minister of mines and energy. Agreements with Colombia and Venezuela on cooperation in mining and energy were signed. Our PAP correspondent asked General of Division Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy and chairman of the Polish delegation, for a statement on this subject.

Good economic relations in, among other things, mining and energy have been linking Poland with Venezuela and Colombia for many years, the minister said, and we are an appealing partner for them in view of the high technical level of our mining industry.

Poland's cooperation in mining with Venezuela began in 1977. The agreement which we have just signed makes provisions for our experts to continue to cooperate on research and the exploitation of natural resources, especially the deposits of bituminous coal, and also hopes at the same time to develop cooperation in energy industry.

Colombia, a country which, as we know, has the wealthiest deposits of bituminous coal in Latin America, is planning to extract 10 times more coal by the end of the nineties. This is also why our partners are interested in taking advantage of Poland's experience in the field of mining technology, machines, and mining equipment, work safety, and rescue work in mines. Polish engineers have already been well-known in Colombia for many years, and we have, moreover, sold this country mining equipment during recent years to the value of many millions of dollars. We are extending this cooperation into the energey industry.

The object of our visit to these countries was to sum up our former cooperation in mining and energy and to determine the framework of our cooperation in the next few years. A group consisting of Polish experts in mining will soon go to train the new mining cadres in these countries. Furthermore, some Venezuelan and Colombian miners will gain some practical experience in our mines. The Polish Government also intends to finance the stipends of a group of students from Venezuela and Colombia to study at the Academy of Mining and Metallurgy in Krakow and at the Slask [Silesian] Polytechnic.

The visit, the minister said, would also have its own political significance, aside from the definite economic effects it would bring. I was received by the presidents of both countries, he continued, who stressed the important meaning of this economic cooperation with Poland, not only in mining and energy, but also in many other fields.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CHRISTIANS VISIT -- A delegation of Christians from the USSR headed by a member of the leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church, Metropolitan Vladimir, is visiting Poland. The delegation is composed of clergy from the Moscow Patriarchate and the Baptist Church who will take part in the international meeting of Christians for peace and security in Europe which begins on 9 September. Professor Adam Lopatka, minister and head of the Office of Religious Affairs, took part in the meeting between the Soviet guests and members of the main administration of the Christian Social Association, together with representatives of the Orthodox Church in Poland and the Polish Ecumenical Council. [Excerpts] [TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

SYRIAN PRESIDENT AL-ASAD RECEIVES OPREA

AU221950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus AGERPRES 22/9/1983 -- Messages were exchanged in Damascus between RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary-general of the Ba'th Arab Socialist Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, during the latter's reception of Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, co-chairman of the Joint Romanian-Syrian Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation.

During the interview, the two sides expressed their satisfaction at the positive course of bilateral relations on a political, economic and technological plane, and in other domains of mutual concern, and pointed to their determination to further apply the understandings and decisions covenanted at top level with a view to conferring new dimensions on the relations of close friendship and productive cooperation on mutually advantageous terms between Romania and Syria.

Current international questions were also approached with emphasis on the need to act for the lessening of world tension, for the resumption of the policy of peace, detente, independent development and broad cooperation, for resolute steps towards disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the peaceful settlement of interstate differences. In that context, the necessity was highlighted to achieve a global, just and durable solution to the Middle East conflict, as well as to the Palestinian people's question through the formation of an independent state of its own, the undelayed withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Israel [as received], guaranteed independence, sovereignty and unity of that country and the realization of a comprehensive reconciliation of all Lebanese political forces.

President Hafiz al-Asad was highly appreciative of President Nicolae Ceausescu's preoccupations and consistent efforts for the settlement, in the interests of peace and understanding worldwide, of the complicated problems in the Middle East, and of other problems facing mankind nowadays.

The interview passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere of mutual regard and understanding.

LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES CEAUSESCU ADVISER

AU221934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 22/9/1983 -- Messages of friendship (?have been exchanged) between Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, and Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September 1 Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Recalling with great pleasure his visit to Romania at the beginning of the current year, and the fruitful and friendly talks conducted with Romania's president, the leader of the Great September 1 Revolution pointed to the wide possibilities opened to the collaboration between the two countries, both bilaterally and internationally, as a result of the summit talks in Bucharest. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the reception in Tripoli by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi of Florea Dumitrescu, adviser to Romania's president, minister secretary of state.

During the interview, the Romanian president's considerations were set forth on the events which have lately taken place on a world plane. Both sides expressed their determination to further intensify their cooperation in the international life, and take persevering action for a political settlement of all states of war and tension in the world, for the lessening of world tension and the resumption of the policy of peace, detente, collaboration and respect for all peoples' national independence.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of full understanding.

SCINTEIA REPORTS MOSCOW BLOC MEETING

AU221204 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 21 September carries on page 6 a 1,200-word factual report on the "meeting of Central Committee secretaries in charge of international and ideological affairs of communist and workers parties of certain socialist countries" held in Moscow on 20 September.

The report lists the secretaries who attended and the topics discussed. Disarmament and steps to prevent NATO from deploying new missiles in Europe and to expose the concepts of "acceptability" of nuclear war and of "legitimacy" of nuclear first strike; countermeasures to imperialist "provocations"; the importance of the USSR's disarmament proposals; praise for the successful conclusion of the Madrid conference; and the importance of "joint and parallel" actions by the socialist countries to limit and reduce armaments and of solidarity in the struggle against imperialism and aggression.

The report also states that the participants examined cooperation among the fraternal parties in the areas of ideology, information, and propaganda, and that the meeting proceed in "a comradely atmosphere of international solidarity."

MANESCU CONDUCTS TALKS IN GREAT BRITAIN

AU221937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] London AGERPRES 22/9/1983 -- Continuing the visit he is paying to Great Britain, Manea Manescu, vice-president of the State Council of Romania, met with Malcolm Rifkind, minister of state at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, with whom he exchanged opinions on the further development of the Romanian-British relations. Current international questions were also approached. During the interview with Nicholas Ridley, financial secretary of the treasury, questions of mutual interest were discussed related to the further development of the Romanian-British economic relations.

Talks were also held at "British Aerospace" where the stage was examined of the cooperation with the Romanian aviation industry as well as the measures to be taken for the further development of bilateral relations, in concordance with the agreements and understandings covenanted.

During the interview with executives of "Imperial Chemical Industry" (ICI) aspects were approached of the cooperation between that firm and Romanian enterprises of the chemical industry with a view to encouraging that cooperation for mutual benefit.

Manea Manescu also met with executives of the Royal Society with whom he exchanged opinions on the development of the cooperation between the scientists of the two countries, between the Royal Society and the Romanian Academy.

DECREE ON REMUNERATION IN FOREIGN TRADE ISSUED

AU221232 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/9/1983 -- There was released in Bucharest the decree issued by the State Council of Romania, signed by President Nicolai Ceausescu concerning the remuneration of the working personnel of the foreign trade enterprises, the departments empowered to carry out foreign trade operations and the Romanian units within the foreign sales and services network.

According to the normative act that comes in force on October 1, 1983, the entire activity of the foreign trade enterprises and of the departments empowered to carry out, according to the law, foreign trade activities, will be organized and proceed following economic principles in agreement with the principle of the workers' self-management and economic , financial and valuta self-administration. All these units are compelled to carry out profitable activity, to cover their valuta and lei spending with their own incomes and make benefits from the operations of import-export, international economic cooperation and other foreign trade operations which must provide the resources needed for development of the units' activity and for setting up the other funds stipulated by law. Related to the remuneration of the personnel working in the field, the document stipulates it to be done according to quotas established in valuta or national currency. The quotas for exports will be by at least 20 percent larger than those for imports.

In view of overfulfillment of the planned tasks, the working personnel receive, in excess of the tariff remuneration, the sums resulting from the application of the quotas to the volume of activity carried out in excess of the plan. The remuneration of the working personnel of the Romanian units within the sales and services network will be done also on the basis of annual or quarterly quotas, in convertible currency. The mentioned decree stipulates that the provisions will be applied also to the units specialized in international tourism, to the naval and air agencies working abroad.

DECREE TO ENCOURAGE EXPORT PRODUCTION RELEASED

AU221234 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1110 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 22/9/1983 -- The decree of the State Council of Romania has been released in Bucharest regarding the encouraging of the enterprises and working people in the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the production for export. The new normative act stipulates additional incentives for the units that produce for export and for the working people turning out that production, by way of ensuring greater profitability, hence greater profits. At the same time, a special fund is envisaged to be created for the promotion of the export of new products.

The working personnel that directly contributes to the fulfilment of the production for export will be stimulated by the granting of a fund of participation in the fulfilment of production, of the profits and in the profit-sharing, increasing proportionally with the topping of the export plan audits share within the total production. At the same time, they will be given bonuses for special achievements, as well as bonuses for savings of raw materials, fuel, energy, manpower, etc.

The economic units that top the export plans will also receive valuta amounting to up to 2 percent of the valuta obtained in excess to the plan, for collective trips abroad.

BORBA ON 'NORMALIZATION' OF SINO-SOVIET TIES

AU222022 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Sep 83 p 6

[Vlado Teslic article: "Sino-Soviet Relations: Difficulties and Chances of Normalization"]

[Excerpts] In the so-called "great triangle" (China, the USSR, and the United States), dialogue never dies out nor do the relations of equilibrium ever shift to any essential extent. This is ultimately good also for the cause of wider dialogue in the world and for preserving the equilibrium in the Far East, which is one of the essential components of equilibrium between the big powers of the world.

China in Triangle

It is certainly an interesting fact that within this triangle China's importance and positive international role continue to grow. As the "weakest" partner in the triangle, China is in fact constantly exposed to temptations, as well as the ambitions of the two more powerful partners, to move closer to one or the other, something that would essentially disrupt the equilibrium between the big powers. Especially recently, China has successfully resisted all that, both to its own benefit by strengthening its internal and international positions and to the benefit of "third countries" in the Far East region and Asia.

This does not imply that the Far East region and Asia are some kind of an oasis of peace where all disputes have been solved or where peace and security are based on stable foundations. The agony of Afghanistan and, even more, the crisis situation in Indochina following the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea attest to this.

Without a strong and peace-loving China, however, the entire region would very quickly find itself at the center or in the whirlpool of direct confrontation between the two big powers. As is known, following World War II, they strengthened or expanded their positions in this region but, unlike what took place in Europe, they have not succeeded in cutting up their three spheres of interest or even in achieving a generally acceptable and just agreement on peace.

China was a victim of that abnormal state of affairs in the Far East for a long time, something that is evident in its "abnormal relations" which still exist with the USSR and the United States. Thus, the process of normalization of China's relations with the USSR and with the United States, which is now in progress, is all the more important. Beijing is masterly conducting this process, not only adhering to an equidistance in relation to the big partners, but also making a significant contribution to establishing more just relations in the interest of all countries in the region and resisting all forms of hegemonism, spheres of interest, cold war, or increasing tension.

Characteristic Attitude

In this context, China's attitude toward the downing of the South Korean airliner is characteristic. All in all, the downing of the airliner is a marginal incident in the relations and complications of the big powers that has been extraordinarily helpful to America for increasing tension and for new war efforts and the mobilization of its allies throughout the world.

Being guided both by its vital national interests and by the need for preserving dialogue and moderation, Beijing reacted to all this quickly and resolutely, but also in a measured way.

This approach naturally did not lead to a cancellation of the visit by the high Soviet diplomat, Mikhail Kapitsa, who was received in Beijing with all known Chinese honors. It is not even necessary to emphasize how much this approach and this gesture mean for the Soviet Union, which these days has been exposed throughout the world to a furious campaign of condemnation and threats inspired by Washington.

This does not imply that the case of the South Korean Boeing will not be mentioned in the negotiations between the two sides or that it will not have a certain role, because it has objectively strengthened Beijing's position. It can be realistically assumed, however, that the Chinese are quite well informed also about the military positions of the two big powers in the Soviet border zone and about the espionage and intelligence activities over Kamchatka.

It seems that they primarily proceed from what is essential for China's interests and what is currently important in the process of normalization of relations with the USSR. This does not mean that, being guided by this, the Chinese will be in any way easier interlocutors and partners for the Soviets than, for instance, are the Americans with their hot-tempered and frequently "poker-like" sudden, rash approaches in the style of "take it or leave it."

After 20 Years

As has been learned, Moscow is satisfied even with this. The ever present cynic in the Soviet diplomatic circles expresses this in his own way. Four years ago, he says, it was even impossible to talk to the Chinese.

The essence, then, is in the talks on normalization of relations, wich undoubtedly show progress although normalization is still far away. China is far more restrained in assessing the possibilities for some kind of a quick progress in the normalization. All in all, everything in Sino-Soviet relations moves slowly and there have been always more disagreements and differences than the opposite.

Differences and rapprochements

Having replaced Brezhnev at the head of the Soviet state and party, Yuriy Andropov provided a new impulse to the normalization of relations with China. His 27 August PRAVDA interview goes beyond the known proposals of Brezhnev. In Andropov's conviction, the development of Soviet-Chinese should not be "to the detriment of Third World countries," [as published] which is a relatively new formulation by Moscow and which should please the Chinese ears and the Chinese views in general.

Beijing quickly and primarily positively reacted through its highest leaders to these offers by Andropov. President Li Xiannian has pointed out that there continues to be serious obstacles, but that he hopes that they can be mitigated. Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CCP Central Committee, precisely stated that he understands the term "third countries" to mean Vietnam, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, and Mongolia and that the Soviet contribution to improving its relations with China should be the withdrawal of troops from the Chinese border and from Mongolia and Afghanistan, as well as a change in the Soviet attitude toward the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

Three Conditions

Thus, according to Hu Yaobang China continues to be guided by the struggle against hegemonism everywhere -- because hegemonism threatens world peace -- as well as by its own security.

In other words, the Chinese continue to insist on their known positions and conditions for normalization. These positions and conditions involve Afghanistan, Mongolia, a reduction of Soviet troops on the Chinese border, and, above all, Vietnam.

The impression is not that the Beijing will stand firmly by all three conditions. The Chinese cannot understand that the Soviets show no desire to eliminate even one of the obstacles to normalization. And, on the other hand, Moscow is semiofficially excluding all that, and especially any possibility for changing its attitude toward Indochina.

Everything probably depends on the further development of overall international relations. Any possible further increase in East-West tension would certainly endanger, among other things, the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. At the same time, however, it is no less certain that this normalization could have a positive effect on East-West relations.

MSZMP'S SZUROS HOLDS TALKS WITH LCY OFFICIALS

Received by Stojanovic

LD230307 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1704 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, today received Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, who is in our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, took part in the conversation. M. Szuros conveyed the greetings of the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar, and the Politbureau of the MSZMP Central Committee to Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. M. Stojanovic expresses thanks for the greetings which he reciprocated.

During a friendly and cordial conversation, mutual pleasure was expressed about the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and the two countries. It was pointed out that considerable possibilities exist for further development of Yugoslav-Hungarian relations and cooperation in all fields. Nikola Stojanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, briefed the guest from Hungary on topical questions of socioeconomic development in Yugoslavia and the LCY tasks in the further development of socialist self-management and in the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization. The conversation also dealt with the international situation and the topical international questions.

The conversation was attended by Dusan Lazic, head of the international section of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Pal Simon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary to the SFRY, and other personalities.

Meets Janzic

LD230313 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1706 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, had talks with Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the MSZMP, who today arrived in our country at the invitation of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

During the conversation, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP, as well as between the two countries, was assessed as positive. During today's conversation, Janzic and Szuros informed each other about the social development of Yugoslavia and Hungary as well as the topical tasks of the LCY and the MSZMP on the internal plane.

The conversation was attended by Dusan Lazic, head of the international sector of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Pal Simon, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary to the SFRY; and other personalities. The conversation continues tomorrow.

FURTHER REPORTS ON ITALIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

Visits Montenegro Museum

LD221112 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0845 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Cetinje, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Sandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy, who took part at Pljevlja yesterday in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Italian partisan Garibaldi Division, visited the Montenegro state museum at Cetinje this morning.

Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Sandro Pertini, President of the Republic of Italy, went together from hall to hall of this cultural institution which houses Montenegro's historical wealth accumulated over past centuries.

President Pertini spoke in the most favorable terms about the museum and its exhibits. He was particularly interested in old books, portraits and paintings.

Many people of Cetinje and the area lined the streets to greet the high-ranking visitor from Italy and SFRY Presidency President Mika Spiljak. After visiting the museum, Presidents Pertini and Spiljak left for Tivat, from where the visitor from Italy will leave for Rome.

Concludes Visit 22 Sep

LD221118 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1002 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Tivat, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Italian President Sandro Pertini left Tivat for Rome on board a special aircraft today after a 2-day visit to Yugoslavia. The high-ranking visitor was seen off at the airport by Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti, who accompanied President Pertini during the visit, also left with him.

LCY OFFICIAL RECEIVES CPC CC DELEGATION

LD221019 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1017 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- Dimce Belovski, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a study delegation of the CPC Central Committee headed by He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee.

During a friendly conversation Dimce Belovski briefed the PRC visitor on the current socio-political and economic situation in our country and about the activity of the LCY.

During the conversation, both sides also voiced satisfaction at the successful development of cooperation between the LCY and the CPC and of Yugoslav-Chinese relations in general.

ADMIRAL MAMULA DEPARTS FOR SWEDEN, NORWAY

LD191108 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1028 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, SEptember 19 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav federal secretary for national defence, Admiral Branko Mamula left here today, Monday, at the head of a Yugoslav People's Army delegation for a visit to the Swedish Armed Forces. Admiral Mamula and the Yugoslav delegation will also visit the Armed Forces of Norway.

During the visit to Sweden and Norway Admiral Branko Mamula will tour some units and institutions of the Armed Forces of these friendly countries. He will talk with his hosts on the further promotion of relations and cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and the Armed Forces of Sweden and Norway.

Activities in Sweden

LD221815 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Stockholm, September 22 (TANJUG) -- Possibilities for promotion of cooperation at the military level also exist within the framework of overall Swedish-Yugoslav relations. The above has been noted in the talks between Yugoslav defence secretary, Admiral Branko Mamula and Swedish Minister of Defence Anders Tunborg and supreme commander of the Swedish Armed Forces, General Lannart Ljung in Stockholm. Admiral Mamula today, Thursday ended his several-day visit to Sweden.

Armaments and technology cooperation was discussed during the visit. It was said that the defence systems of the two countries have amny similarities and common points.

In the meantime, Admiral Mamula left on a visit to Norway.

Begins Norwegian Visit

LD221544 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bergen, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- A delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army (YPA) led by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for defense, arrived in Bergen today on an official visit to Norway. The delegation was met at the airport by Norwegian Minister of Defense Anders Sjaastad and his associates. It is expected that the YPA delegation will visit the Haakonsvern Naval Base this afternoon, and will also lay a wreath at the momument to the Yugoslav internees who suffered here in World War II. Talks between the two delegations are planned for tomorrow in Oslo.

TANJUG REPORTS ON MOJSOV VISIT TO LIBYA

Arrives 22 Sep

LD221808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1531 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, arrived today in the Libyan Jamahiriyah on a short working visit. At the airport in Tripoli he was welcomed by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secreatry for the General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, and by Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador. It is expected that the federal secretary will be received today by the leader of the Libyan revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Received by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD231003 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 23 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, 23 Sep (TANJUG) -- Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, last night received Lazar Majsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, who is in Libya for a short working visit.

During a long and friendly conversation they reviewed topical international issues of interest to the two nonaligned countries, paying particular attention to crisis flashpoints in the Near and Middle East and in Africa. They exchanged views on the development of bilateral realtions and possibilities for their further promotion.

The conversation between Col al-Qadhdhafi and Federal Secretary Mojsov was attended by Vuko Dragasevic, SFRY ambassador to Libya, and Dusan Litvinovi, head of department in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and on the Libyan side by 'Abd al-'Ati al-'Ubaydi, secretary for foreign liaison, and Kilani [name as received] secretary of the People's Bureau in Belgrade.

PLANINC DISCUSSES STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD220957 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1948 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Sep (TANJUG) -- There are many questions that the communists must deal with, but the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization is the most important task. When it was adopted, it was not expected that all solutions would be immediately clear. However, we must not allow a longer vacuum in its implementation either, in order to prevent mistrust and hesitation. This was, among other things, emphasized by Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], in her conversation tonight with the communists in the federal organs and organizations concerning their tasks in the implementation of this program. Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the FEC, also took part in the conversation.

Discussing present developments, Milka Planinc emphasized that now, regardless of the difficulties that we are facing, we would still have to have a stabilization program because we need deep material and social changes. The stabilization, therefore, cannot be understood (as some people do) only as a way out in order to pay off debts, but also as a creation of conditions for long-term stable economic operations. After all, we could also pay off the debts without a program, but later on we would again find ourselves in a difficult situation.

Milka Planinc spoke in particular about the need for linkage and interdependence between material development and the development of self-management. Unless we develop self-management, we shall not achieve material effects and vice versa. The workers must have a dominant influence on the control of income because without their motivation, stabilization tasks cannot be accomplished. Finally, if self-management does not produce material effects, how else can it prove itself?

Stabilization is a comprehensive program and this is how it must be considered even when partial measures are adopted. If everyone works for himself, it is impossible to achieve united action, Milka Planinc said. She added that the state administration often operated on a departmental basis without sufficient and firm mutual cooperation.

Speaking about the facts that show an essentially poor understanding of the stabilization program, the FEC president described the situation as a crisis of creativity, emphasizing that it could only be overcome by firm cooperation and a comprehensive view of stabilization involving measures adopted at all levels, from the federation to the municipalities and organizations of associated labor. This is also one of the reasons why it is envisaged that bodies should be formed at the federal organs in which experts in individual fields would be most directly engaged, thus socializing these organs and at the same time giving them the necessary scientific help.

Milka Planinc gave a detailed briefing about the first phase of implementation of the economic stabilization program, which begins in 1984, emphasizing that this is the year when we should "tear ourselves away" from the line that separates us from recession. She especially pointed out the need to increase production and emphasized that the work with social means of production could be organized in a factory not sufficiently using its capacities. If the administration does not know how or cannot organize work with the help of a second or third shift, then the workers should allow others to do so. This is how we should in fact build a workers' movement.

Milka Planinc also spoke about curbing expenditure and inflation and other main points of the stabilization program. During a very open 2-hour conversation, she also answered some questions from the communists in the federation.

Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the FEC, also spoke about the crisis of creativity, emphasizing that there were some positive changes in the federal institutions but that the spirit of stabilization had not yet entirely prevailed.. There is a lot of writing, correspondence, and unproductive normativeness, coupled with mountains of paper, which do not befit stabilization.

TRADE UNION PRESIDIUM CRITICIZES FEC ON SUBSIDIES

AU211254 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Sep 83 p 1

[M. Dapcevic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Sep -- The Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council has supported the basic ideas of the document on taking concrete measures to protect the standard of living of the most affected categories of people, a document that should in a way have been issued jointly by the Trade Unions, the Socialist Alliance, and the Federal Executive Council [FEC]. However, according to the explanation Mila Djordjic conveyed from yesterday's session of the FEC, the document will not bear the signatures of federal government representatives.

This information, together with several "suggestions and concrete remarks" made by the FEC, has provoked some reaction on the part of the Presidium members.

What is it all about?

Among other things, the FEC recommends and believes -- although still not finally -- that "measures for protecting the standard of living should be taken immediately." This urgency seems to have come from the fact, which was also noted at the Presidium's session, that a high increase in the prices of some basic foods is expected soon. The FEC therefore suggests that "because of negative public reactions" the social element in the document be ignored and that the need to solve the problem of the standard of living in the spirit of the stabilization should be stressed, as was envisaged in the Kraigher's commission documents.

One of the recommendations by the FEC was to delete the neames of five items that strongly affect living expenses (flour, bread, edible oil, milk, and sugar) and of services (housing rent and some utilities) and replace them with a descriptive text. The FEC thinks that associated labor, communes, republics -- according to their needs and possibilities -- should decide upon this and on the possible subsidies for these products.

Nevertheless, members of the Presidium insisted that the FEC and republican and provincial executive councils be mandatory signatories to the document on the protection of the standard of living. Some people even demanded that the FEC and its organs be held responsible for refusing to sign the document, because they thought this was the only way to oblige the executive organs to take concrete protective measures, at the same time assuming responsibility for decisions they make on price increases.

Another question heard at the session was where to find funds for this purpose, considering that the largest number of endangered people lives exactly in the underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo. The Presidium believes that there are sufficient reserves in the society and that these questions can be solved within the existing financial possiblities.

Repelling all, as they put it, "hypocritical and demagogic" attacks on the trade unions, which are being felt and heard in the public lately in connection with the proposal on protecting the standard of living of the most endangered families, the Presidium of the Yugoslav Trade Unions Federation explained that what is involved this time is a concrete demand which was adopted by the trade unions before, therefore, it should not now be avoided. It is not a question of money now, but it is a question of "whether we are ready or not to engage ourselves additionally in this."

Stojce Stojcevski, president of the Presidium, explaining and recalling many weaknesses, omissions, and acts of negligence in social policy (prices, taxes, distribution), pointed out that the trade unions cannot solve these problems alone, and that they have no funds for that, either. Speaking somewhat sharply, he also expressed doubt in the unity of attitudes on the part of the members of the Presidium themselves, who actually expressed the fear that the fundamental clash on this issue is in fact between the members of the Presidium.